

WEATHER  
Showers to-day; fair and cooler to-morrow; fresh to moderately strong southwest to north-west winds.  
Full Report on Page 14

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First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

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## Reichstag Told That Republic Is Inevitable

Social Democrat Leader Demands More Power for People

History Moves in Seven League Boots

Patience of German People Incredible, Ledebour Says

London, March 31.—There were stormy scenes in the Reichstag Friday, according to a Reuters dispatch from Amsterdam, when Social Democrat Deputies foreboded the establishment of a republic and demanded that the Reichstag have larger powers in the foreign policy.

Dr. Ledebour, the Socialist leader, is quoted by the "Cologne Gazette" as saying: "My party has addressed an appeal to foreign socialists for peace without annexation. It has been rejected. The French want absolutely to annex Alsace-Lorraine."

He declared that the Imperial Chancellor's words directed to the new rulers of Russia had transgressed the military censorship, for the military authorities had instructed the press that nothing must be published appearing like approval of the Russian revolution. He asked for the creation of a constitutional democratic state.

Georg Ledebour, Social Democratic leader, said: "If the German Emperor urgently advised Emperor Nicholas in 1908 to no longer oppose the justified demands of the people, why did not the Chancellor venture to give the same advice to Emperor William? We regard a republic as a coming inevitable development in Germany. History is now marching with seven-league boots. The German people, indeed, show incredible patience. The Reichstag must have the right to a voice in the conclusion of alliances, peace treaties and declarations of war. The Imperial Chancellor must be dismissed when the Reichstag demands it."

Shouts of "High treason!" interrupted Herr Ledebour, and the President called him to order.

Count Czernin Offers Allies "Honorable" Peace

London, March 31.—Only one meaning is attached here to the statement of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, that the "Honorable" peace with the Central Powers is at hand.

That meaning is that "the silent mass of mankind" is becoming vocal. The Russian revolution is finding an echo everywhere, and following Thursday's Socialist demonstration in the German Reichstag Count Czernin evidently realizes the necessity for recognizing this echo in Austria.

Concession to Allies

It is the more significant because the Austrian resistance stiffened somewhat after the declaration of the Allied peace terms. The reference to the Czechs and the Slovaks, rightly or wrongly, was taken as proof of an intention to break the empire, giving the dual monarchy everything to lose and nothing to gain by making peace.

It is thought that there is a reason about Count Czernin's statement, which rather guarantees its genuineness. His point about the possibility of a peace conference without a truce is regarded as considerable of a concession to the Allies, but generally there is a feeling that Austria's seat on the safety valve is becoming dangerous nowadays.

A German revolution is scarcely expected here, but there is an idea that an outbreak of public opinion might force peace.

Statement by Czernin

Count Czernin's statement, as quoted in the Vienna "Freidenkblatt," follows: "We are not going to be destroyed, but neither do we wish to destroy. Our forces are stronger than ever. Our economic situation is secured. We must take our hats off to the millions in the trenches and to those at home on the battlefield of labor. The day will come when the peoples of the monarchy will receive the rewards of their heroism."

After stating that the proposals of the Central Powers for a peace conference still held good, Count Czernin added: "We occupy extensive territories of our enemies and they occupy extensive districts of ours. On the seas the blockade of our enemies is fighting against our submarine war. All international treaties are being torn up. It is impossible to settle some of these questions apart from the whole subjects. If the peace conference should show that an agreement was impossible, the fight will not have been interrupted, but continue."

Fighting War of Defence  
Replying to the question as to whether it was not impossible to outline the Central Powers' peace conditions as soon as they are ready, Count Czernin said this had already been done, adding:

"We have openly declared that we are waging a war which has been forced upon us. Our aim is to gain the assurance of the free and undisturbed development of the monarchy. We must receive guarantees for our existence and for our means of existence. As soon as our enemies abandon their unrealistic ideas of smashing us up, as soon as they are ready to negotiate for a peace honorable to them and to us, then nothing stands in the way of negotiations."

## WHY WAIT FOR SATURDAY NIGHT?



## Teuton Armies Plan Blow to Restore Czar

Stroke on Dvina Will Aim at Creation of New Holy Alliance

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER

London, March 31.—Throughout Russia there is uneasiness over the huge concentration of German troops on the Dvina front, which is under the command of General Ruzsky, greatest of the Russian field leaders and the military pillar of the recent revolution.

There is reason to believe that this gathering of forces on the front nearest Petrograd presages a gigantic effort by the two Teuton empires and the various monarchs of Germany and Austria, alarmed at the effect of the Russian revolution on their peoples, to hurl back the spreading tide of democracy and restore autocracy in Russia.

This is no wild speculation, but is stated on the authority of Prince Kropotkin. The concentration of German troops is well known. Through private communications, Prince Kropotkin learned to-day the reasons for it.

Plan New "Holy Alliance"

Kaiser Wilhelm and Kaiser Charles, with the lesser autocrats of the smaller kingdoms within the two empires, have definitely decided on a terrific stroke along the Dvina front. It is their hope to discredit the new government in Russia, restore the Czar and create another Holy Alliance of the Three Emperors.

Militarily, they are almost prepared, and intrigues are still being carried on through their numerous agents in Russia. How seriously the threatened offensive is considered in Russia is shown by the fact that the government is contemplating moving from Petrograd to Moscow. The latter city is more representative of the new Russian spirit, and will be safer should the enemy break through.

Dvina Line Powerfully Held

The point where the Russians believe the Germans will strike probably is the strongest part of the line, defended by the greatest Russian general. That is exactly why the Germans selected it. Ruzsky is the provisional government's strongest supporter in the army, and he made the revolution possible. It was he who dominated the situation during the most critical period following the outbreak in Petrograd. If he should suffer a reverse, Germany reasons that it might expect to benefit the most, politically as well as militarily.

This is the description of the situation as given to me by observers who are anxious to have the world know the full truth and appreciate the difficulties Russia is facing. They are not alarmed—they are confident of success, although they realize there are some dark days ahead.

Under the best conditions, however, there can be no powerful nor sustained attack on the Dvina front within a month.

The Russians consider the action of the German Socialist majority in the Reichstag of the highest significance, but they are building no false hopes on this first expression of the change in the people's feelings.

Captain Guy Gaunt Promoted

Washington, March 31.—Captain Guy Gaunt, British naval attaché here, has been promoted as a reward for exceptional services in connection with the protection of British shipping and the procurement of naval supplies in the country. He has been made a commodore, first class, becoming one of the five chief officers in the British navy.

## Many Americans May Be Lost On Four Ships Sunk by U-Boats

Two Probably Killed and Eighteen Missing from Steamer Crispin; Three Missing from Sailing Vessel Argo, Torpedoed Without Warning

Washington, March 31.—Destruction without warning of four merchant ships carrying Americans in their crews was reported to the State Department to-day. Official dispatches indicate that several Americans lost their lives.

The vessels were the British steamer Crispin, on which two American negroes probably perished and from which eighteen other Americans are reported missing; the Portuguese sailing ship Argo, from which three American negroes are missing, and the British steamers Epitafios and Snowden Range, on which there apparently was no loss of life, though Americans in the crews suffered from exposure.

The department's latest dispatch on the Crispin, sent to-day by Consul Washington at Liverpool, follows:

"Supplementing Consul Swansea's Crispin cable, 30th: Joint affidavit four American seamen indicates two Americans, colored freemen, names so far unknown, killed explosion; eighteen Americans so far unaccounted for in captain's boat; sixty-nine Americans on Crispin—seven freemen, two seamen, fifty-seven colored men; carried one gun aft; submarine German; ordered rescuing trawler leave vicinity under threats of torpedoing."

Torpedoed Without Warning

Previously Consul Moorehead, at Swansea, in a dispatch dated yesterday, had reported:

"British steamer Crispin, Newport News to Avonmouth, with horses, torpedoed without warning, 7 p. m., March 29, off mineread, Ireland. First indication of submarine was explosion in vessel."

Destruction of the Argo was reported by Consul Armstrong, at Bristol, in this dispatch, dated to-day:

"William Pitts and Spencer Kennedy, colored American seamen, Portuguese sailing ship Argo, from New Orleans for London, carrying general cargo, taken by U-boat, 8:45 a. m., March 28, thirty-five miles from Holyhead."

"No vessel in sight, sea calm, weather hazy, no resistance, submarine submerged at time of attack. Four killed by explosion, remainder of crew took to boats, including James Carroll, Philadelphia; George Alexander, colored, Wilmington, N. C.; Burt Thebalt, Philadelphia; native born Americans, and Paddy McCabe, naturalized, no permanent address."

"Submarine emerged, showing German flag, shelled Snowden Range, then boarded and removed provisions and detachable brass, placed bombs, vessel sunk. Crew picked up 6 p. m., taken Holyhead."

certain, will make a vigorous demand for the release of the American sailors. In releasing the fifty-nine American seamen taken to Germany on the prize ship Yarrowdale, the German Government announced it was taking that action because the men did not know when sailing that Germany had declared all armed merchantment warships.

Women's Clubs to Help

Federation Offers to Co-operate with Red Cross

Chicago, March 31.—The General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States, through its officers and executive committee, to-day offered the cooperation of its organization to the national organizations of the Red Cross in the event of war, according to an announcement made by Mrs. Frances D. Everett, of Highland Park, Ill., corresponding secretary of the federation.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs of the United States is said to have a membership of 2,000,000. Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, of Los Angeles, is president.

\$500,000 Yacht for Patrol

New London, Conn., March 31.—Commodore George F. Baker bought the \$500,000 steam yacht Wacouta to-day and offered it to the government for use as a patrol boat. His offer was accepted at once and the boat will start for the New York Navy Yard to-morrow to be overhauled and armed. It was built at Bath, Me., and was owned by the late James J. Hill.

Putnam County Spotless; Grand Jury Goes Home

Putnam County has not exactly decided to leave its doors unlocked of nights and let the police take a vacation, but it did the next best thing yesterday in dismissing the semi-annual grand jury of the Supreme Court because there was no one in the county bad enough to be indicted.

## Spain Will Carry American Relief Supplies to Syria

Alfonso's Government Obtains Assurance of Safety Denied U. S.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 31.—The State Department to-day accepted Spain's offer to carry American relief supplies to Syria. The American warships at Alexandria, the Des Moines and the Caesar, will transfer their cargoes to a Spanish merchant vessel at the earliest opportunity.

In making this announcement, which followed a conference between William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Spanish Ambassador, the State Department said efforts to obtain permission from the German and Austrian governments for the warships to go through the blockaded area of the Mediterranean had been practically without result.

The supplies in question are destined for Jaffa and Beirut. The State Department says there is no acute suffering there at present. If it becomes so Spain will be asked to remove the American refugees who desire to leave those ports.

Officials are wondering how Spain is able to obtain assurances without the condition stipulated for the United States.

Wilson Expected To Sway Teuton People for Peace

President's Message Eagerly Awaited by Britain and Russians

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 31.—What President Wilson will have to say to Congress on the changed political aspect of Russia is a matter of the greatest moment to the Russian democracy.

Russians think it will have a profound effect on the peoples of the Central Empires, where a realization of the true situation is rapidly dawning. They believe the President can greatly shorten the war by encouraging the Teutonic peoples to a further expression of their desire for an "early, just peace."

In fact, all the European belligerents are eagerly awaiting the President's address to Congress. Opinion here is almost unanimous in the expectation that he will declare a state of war already exists.

It is expected President Wilson will outline his views of the war as a whole. The British people want to hear his comment. They are keenly interested in what he may say of the change in the European political situation since his last speech. In this country his verdict is awaited perhaps with even greater interest than in Russia.

Way to Meet War Expenses

Senator Simmons was then asked if there would be any additional tax levied by his committee being the Ways and Means Committee of the upper house.

"I think that the great part of the war expenditures, if we get into this war, as we most probably shall, should be paid by the sale of bonds," he replied. "The civil expenses of the government, however they may be increased by the fact that we are at war, should be borne by additional taxation. In addition to that I think that emergency taxation should be continued long after the war, to provide for interest on the bonds and for their gradual liquidation through a sinking fund."

Senator Simmons will know in a day or two with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on this question. Mr. McAdoo is understood to hold the same views as Mr. Simmons with regard to increased taxation.

"If We Get Into War, Get in Right," Says Vardaman

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 31.—"I am opposed to the United States going to war with Germany," declared Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, one of the twelve "willful men" who prevented the passage of the armed neutrality bill, "but if we do get into it we want to get into it right."

"I am not one of those who would hire a substitute to do our fighting through the expedient of loaning the Allies money. If we get into the war let's send an army to Europe and do our own fighting. Some of these jingoes fought in the war of 1812, my father gave the best years of his life to the Southern Confederacy and I gave a year to the Spanish-American war. That's the kind of a pacifist I am!"

"Even now I will sign a paper to go to the trenches myself, if I can go to a company consisting of ninety-six Senators."

"Mississippi is prepared to do her part if war comes. I do not believe that the people down there, and I have been down there since Congress adjourned, are in sympathy with this journey, and I think they will furnish her full quota and more."

## Simmons for Declaration of War at Once

Time for Congress to Act, Says North Carolina Senator

'People of Whole Country Are Eager'

'We Ought To Go Into This As Hard As We Can,' He Says

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 31.—"North Carolina is fighting mad with Germany. The people down here I have met since Congress adjourned are humiliated over the insults and affronts this country has received from Germany, and they not only want a declaration of war from Congress, but they want every ounce of strength thrown into the fight that the United States can bring to bear."

This was the statement to-day of Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee and Democratic leader of his state. Mr. Simmons is a conservative and has never been called a fire eater. He is regarded as being very close to President Wilson, although he has not seen him since Congress adjourned.

"I have no patience with this talk about a declaration that a state of war exists," continued Senator Simmons, "unless it be pointed out in clear language that the state of war exists by reason of the acts of Germany against us. It ought to be a declaration of war against Germany because of those actions. But this is no time for quibbling over phrases. This is a time for action, and I believe the people of the whole country are eager for it. I can speak for the South, but, of course, the South has not the foreign complications of other sections of the country. Only a fraction of 1 per cent of the inhabitants of my state are foreign born."

Go in Hard, Says Senator

"But we ought to go into this thing just as hard as we can. We ought to find out in just what way we can best find out the Entente powers in their war against Germany, and then we ought to do it in that particular way just as hard as we can. If they want to send an army to France, we ought to raise one and train it just as fast as we can, so that it can get to the trenches as speedily as possible. If they want money, we should loan them that. If they want to speed up the production of munitions in this country, we should turn our attention to that. If the principal work they desire is turning out submarine chasers, then that is what we ought to do."

I was astonished at the many ex-ample I saw while down in North Carolina of the way our people are taking this situation to heart. Prominent young doctors and lawyers who are building up lucrative practices are leaving ready to go to the front. The President will be surprised at the response if he calls for volunteers. One young professional man who has succeeded remarkably well came to me about getting into the aviation service. He felt that it is his duty to do what he can to stamp out Prussianism."

"Do you think Congress will declare war within a week?" he was asked.

"Some of the men who are already members of the Officers' Reserve Corps. Many of the rest are candidates. Two weeks ago, when they obtained their wooden guns, at their own expense, from a sawmill in Louisiana, they sent the broomsticks which they had been using until then to Congress. There were something like 600 of these, and each was addressed to an individual Representative or Senator with a plea for rifles and universal training."

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1,700,000 Ford Owners Asked to Volunteer

Owners of the 1,700,000 Ford cars now in service throughout the United States will be asked by the National Ford Owners' Club, of 1777 Broadway, to volunteer the use of their machines and their own services to the nation for auxiliary work in border and coast defense.

It is proposed that the cars be used to transport machine guns to threatened points. Robert C. Morris, of Louisville, the originator of the scheme and formerly a member of the Kentucky National Guard, said Secretary Baker and General Wood had approved the idea.

61, Yet Wants to Fight

St. Louis Man Would Do His Bit in Any Capacity

Washington, March 30.—Anxious to fight, but fearing that his age would prove a bar to his enlistment, Thomas J. Walker, of 4401 McPherson Avenue, St. Louis, has written to Major General George Barnett, commandant of the United States Marine Corps:

"I am sixty-one years old, healthy, active, temperate and reliable," he said. "I wish to offer my services in some capacity—shore, river, deep sea or otherwise."

The recent rush in recruiting has brought many odd types of both sexes to the Marine Corps recruiting stations. Like Walker, many have expressed a willingness to "do their bit" wherever duty calls, whether it be "shore, river, deep sea or otherwise."

## Army Chiefs Favor Immediate Draft; Issue Up to Wilson

Sturdy Rookies of Broomstick Corps Parade

Wooden Guns Carried by Men Who Have Been Drilling a Year

While the city palpitated yesterday afternoon with patriotic fervor and talk of military preparation there marched out upon the streets, like a skeleton from its closet, the "Broomstick Brigade."

It was a silent march, as befitted its mournful significance, of 250 former Plattsburgers, bank clerks and others who have been drilling on Governor's Island since last May.

They were clad in citizen's clothes and they carried against their shoulders cheap dummy guns of unvarnished wood, the most modern weapon they have been able to obtain in their year of training to help defend the country.

At the head of the "Broomstick Brigade" marched two men carrying placards. One read:

"WE WANT A RIFLE FOR EVERY AMERICAN"

The other bore this inscription: "WE WANT UNIVERSAL COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING."

These told the story. There were no other banners, insignia or placards of any sort.

The procession in column of fours proceeded up Broadway from the Battery to City Hall. Drawn up on the steps of the Hall at the time were the United States Boy Scouts, fully clad in khaki, with real guns and a band. They greeted the "Broomstick Brigade" with a shrill chorus of applause and as the rookies arrived abreast of them their band fell in front.

Band Scouts Aid Rookies

Without stepping, the procession moved on then into Park Row, down Frankfort Street to William, through William to Spruce and up Spruce to Park Row again, thence to Broadway and the Battery. As the tail end of the broomstickers passed them the rank and file of the Boy Scouts fell in behind them.

Thus these well equipped youngsters escorted their unequipped elders for three blocks or so, while several thousands, gathered to watch the Boy Scout mobilization, looked on in amazement and, presumably, let the lesson sink in.

Dr. A. L. Boyce, who has had charge of the drilling of these men on Governor's Island, commanded them on the march and alone gave orders. And despite their lack of uniforms and equipment and of a band to enliven their march, they presented a martial appearance. It was not at all difficult to visualize the lot in khaki with Springfield rifles.

Plea to Congress

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Congress Will Order Conscription if President Asks It

War Plans Now in Baker's Hand

Executive May Advise Big Army and Let Law-makers Choose Method

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, March 31.—President Wilson will recommend some kind of increase in the army when he goes before Congress, it was learned to-day. It is believed, however, that he will be very indefinite as to details.

Then, if Congress wants to carry out the recommendation, it may apply to Secretary Baker for further information.

Secretary Baker announced to-day that he had been in daily conference with a board of four of his highest military advisers for more than a week, and that the plan for raising additional land forces had been framed. It will be held for submission to Congress in case that body asks it.

Army Chiefs for Conscription

The four officers the Secretary named were Major General Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; Major General Tasker H. Bliss, assistant chief of staff; Brigadier General Joseph E. Huhn, president of the Army War College, and Judge Advocate General Enoch H. Crowder.

If the army men have been permitted to write their own convictions, based on sound military judgment, into the plan it will be drastic. The officers named by Secretary Baker oppose the voluntary system, whether as a permanent policy or an expedient. In a time like the present they probably would resort to some form of conscription at once. They would draft as many men as were needed, taking young men not yet at work or those employed in industries from which they could be spared with least inconvenience to the nation or to the nation's allies.

Wilson Will Get What He Demands

"Don't make all England's mistakes over again," is the advice of these soldiers. "The voluntary system will have to be abandoned sooner or later if we go into the war. The sooner it is abandoned the less it will cost in money and life."

Unless President Wilson tells Congress what it must do to put the country in a state of preparedness, there is little prospect that it will do anything at all. If the President recommends an increase in the army without pointing to the need for compulsory service, it is almost certain that Congress will fall back on a voluntary scheme.

Military men say there is only one way—to decide how many men are needed and take them. If the President insists on this way he will get it. If not Congress can be depended on to find a longer and costlier way.

War Sentiment Sweeping Nation

Message to Congress Nearly Ready; President Consults with Department Chiefs

(By Cable Associated Press.)

Washington, March 31.—Indications that a wave of war sentiment is sweeping the country came to the White House in messages conveying resolutions adopted at patriotic mass meetings in different States, and in reports from Senators and Representatives that the nation stands ready to back up the President.

Predictions were general at the Capitol that the House would be organized promptly so that President Wilson might deliver his message Tuesday.

News of the sinking of additional ships by German submarines and the reported loss of more American lives only increased the tension slightly. For some time the general feeling has been that Germany already had shown utter disregard of American rights and actually was making war on the United States.

President Wilson has almost finished his message to Congress. He remained in his study most of the day and also was in close touch with the War, Navy and Treasury departments regarding preparedness.

Plans of pacifists for attempting to